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* * * * * * * * * * * * * * STN  Columbus  * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *


FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 17:42:39 ON 05 SEP 2002

=> file reg
COST IN U.S. DOLLARS                                    SINCE FILE      TOTAL
                                                           ENTRY    SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST                                         0.21       0.21

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STRUCTURE FILE UPDATES:    4 SEP 2002  HIGHEST RN 446821-48-3
DICTIONARY FILE UPDATES:   4 SEP 2002  HIGHEST RN 446821-48-3

TSCA INFORMATION NOW CURRENT THROUGH MAY 20, 2002

  Please note that search-term pricing does apply when
  conducting SmartSELECT searches.

Crossover limits have been increased.  See HELP CROSSOVER for details.

Calculated physical property data is now available.  See HELP PROPERTIES
for more information.  See STNote 27, Searching Properties in the CAS
Registry File, for complete details:
http://www.cas.org/ONLINE/STN/STNOTES/stnotes27.pdf

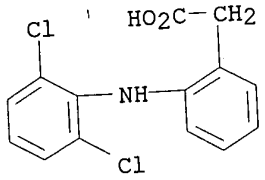
=> e diclofenac/cn
E1            1     DICLOCYMET/CN
E2            1     DICLOFEN SR 100/CN
E3            1 --> DICLOFENAC/CN
E4            1     DICLOFENAC 1-(2-HYDROXYETHYL)PYRROLIDINE SALT/CN
E5            1     DICLOFENAC 2-(METHANESULFONYL)ETHYL ESTER/CN
E6            1     DICLOFENAC 3-HYDROXYPROPYL ESTER/CN
E7            1     DICLOFENAC 4'-HYDROXYLASE/CN
E8            1     DICLOFENAC 4'-MONOOXYGENASE/CN
E9            1     DICLOFENAC 4-((METHANESULFONYL)AMINO)BUTYL ESTER/CN
E10           1     DICLOFENAC 4-((TOLUENESULFONYL)AMINO)BUTYL ESTER/CN
E11           1     DICLOFENAC ACID/CN
E12           1     DICLOFENAC AMMONIUM SALT/CN

=> s e3
L1            1 DICLOFENAC/CN

=> d l1

L1   ANSWER 1 OF 1  REGISTRY  COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
RN   15307-86-5  REGISTRY
CN   Benzeneacetic acid, 2-[(2,6-dichlorophenyl)amino]- (9CI)  (CA INDEX NAME)
OTHER CA INDEX NAMES:
CN   Acetic acid, [o-(2,6-dichloroanilino)phenyl]- (8CI)
OTHER NAMES:
CN   2-(2,6-Dichloroanilino)phenylacetic acid
CN   2-(2,6-Dichlorophenylamino)phenylacetic acid
CN   2-[(2,6-Dichlorophenyl)amino]benzeneacetic acid
CN   Dichlofenac
CN   Diclofenac
```

CN Diclofenac acid
CN Dicloreuma
CN N-(2,6-Dichlorophenyl)-o-aminophenylacetic acid
CN Pennsaid
CN Transfenac
CN [o-(2,6-Dichloroanilino)phenyl]acetic acid
DR 76595-40-9, 87180-41-4
MF C14 H11 Cl2 N O2
CI COM
LC STN Files: ADISINSIGHT, ADISNEWS, AGRICOLA, ANABSTR, BEILSTEIN*, BIOBUSINESS, BIOSIS, BIOTECHNO, CA, CANCERLIT, CAPLUS, CASREACT, CBNB, CEN, CHEMCATS, CHEMLIST, CIN, CSCHEM, CSNB, DDFU, DIOGENES, DRUGPAT, DRUGU, EMBASE, IFICDB, IFIPAT, IFIUDB, IPA, MEDLINE, PHAR, PHARMASEARCH, PROMT, RTECS*, SPECINFO, TOXCENTER, USAN, USPAT2, USPATFULL, VETU
(*File contains numerically searchable property data)
Other Sources: EINECS**, WHO
(**Enter CHEMLIST File for up-to-date regulatory information)



PROPERTY DATA AVAILABLE IN THE 'PROP' FORMAT

2543 REFERENCES IN FILE CA (1967 TO DATE)
91 REFERENCES TO NON-SPECIFIC DERIVATIVES IN FILE CA
2556 REFERENCES IN FILE CAPLUS (1967 TO DATE)

```
=> e amfenac/cn
E1            1     AMFEBUTAMONE/CN
E2            1     AMFECLORAL/CN
E3            1 --> AMFENAC/CN
E4            1     AMFENAC SODIUM/CN
E5            1     AMFEPENTOREX/CN
E6            1     AMFEPRAMON/CN
E7            1     AMFEPRAMON HYDROCHLORIDE/CN
E8            1     AMFEPRAMONE/CN
E9            1     AMFEPRAMONE OROTATE/CN
E10           1     AMFETAMINE/CN
E11           1     AMFETAMINIL/CN
E12           1     AMFETYLINE/CN

=> s e3
L2            1 AMFENAC/CN

=> d l2

L2   ANSWER 1 OF 1  REGISTRY  COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
RN   51579-82-9  REGISTRY
CN   Benzeneacetic acid, 2-amino-3-benzoyl- (9CI)  (CA INDEX NAME)
OTHER NAMES:
CN   (2-Amino-3-benzoylphenyl)acetic acid
CN   Amfenac
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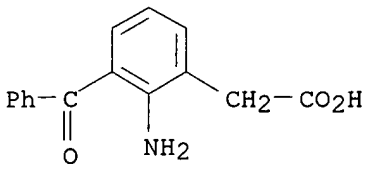
FS 3D CONCORD
MF C15 H13 N O3
CI COM
LC STN Files: BEILSTEIN*, BIOBUSINESS, BIOSIS, BIOTECHNO, CA, CANCERLIT, CAPLUS, CIN, DDFU, DRUGPAT, DRUGU, EMBASE, IFICDB, IFIPAT, IFIUDB, IPA, MEDLINE, MRCK*, PHAR, PROMT, SYNTHLINE, TOXCENTER, USAN, USPAT2, USPATFULL
(*File contains numerically searchable property data)
Other Sources: WHO



PROPERTY DATA AVAILABLE IN THE 'PROP' FORMAT

68 REFERENCES IN FILE CA (1967 TO DATE)
13 REFERENCES TO NON-SPECIFIC DERIVATIVES IN FILE CA
70 REFERENCES IN FILE CAPLUS (1967 TO DATE)

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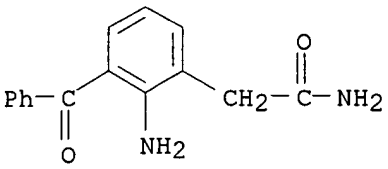
=> e nepafenac/cn
E1 1 NEP-13/CN
E2 1 NEPADUTANT/CN
E3 1 --> NEPAFENAC/CN
E4 1 NEPAL ACONITINE/CN
E5 1 NEPALENSOLIDE A/CN
E6 1 NEPALENSOLIDE B/CN
E7 1 NEPALENSOLIDE C/CN
E8 1 NEPALIN 1/CN
E9 1 NEPALIN 2/CN
E10 1 NEPALIN 3/CN
E11 1 NEPALINE/CN
E12 1 NEPALOLIDE A/CN

=> s e3
L3 1 NEPAFENAC/CN

=> d l3

L3 ANSWER 1 OF 1 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
RN 78281-72-8 REGISTRY
CN Benzeneacetamide, 2-amino-3-benzoyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)
OTHER NAMES:
CN AHR 9434
CN AL 6515
CN **Nepafenac**
FS 3D CONCORD
MF C15 H14 N2 O2
CI COM
LC STN Files: BEILSTEIN*, BIOSIS, CA, CAPLUS, CASREACT, CHEMINFORMRX, DDFU, DRUGU, TOXCENTER, USAN, USPATFULL
(*File contains numerically searchable property data)



PROPERTY DATA AVAILABLE IN THE 'PROP' FORMAT

16 REFERENCES IN FILE CA (1967 TO DATE)
16 REFERENCES IN FILE CAPLUS (1967 TO DATE)

=> file caplus
COST IN U.S. DOLLARS

	SINCE FILE ENTRY	TOTAL SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST	17.50	17.71

FILE 'CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 17:43:59 ON 05 SEP 2002
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FILE COVERS 1907 - 5 Sep 2002 VOL 137 ISS 10
FILE LAST UPDATED: 4 Sep 2002 (20020904/ED)

This file contains CAS Registry Numbers for easy and accurate substance identification.

CAS roles have been modified effective December 16, 2001. Please check your SDI profiles to see if they need to be revised. For information on CAS roles, enter HELP ROLES at an arrow prompt or use the CAS Roles thesaurus (/RL field) in this file.

=> s l1
L4 2553 L1

=> s l2
L5 70 L2

=> s l3
L6 16 L3

=> s ophthalm#####
L7 8065 OPHTHALM#####

=> s (COX-2 or cox2)(3a)(inhibit#####)
9652 COX

```
       7398059 2
          3882 COX-2
                 (COX(W)2)
          1487 COX2
       1503692 INHIBIT#####
L8        2238 (COX-2 OR COX2)(3A)(INHIBIT#####)

=> s l8 and l7
L9           3 L8 AND L7

=> s l8 and l4
L10         75 L8 AND L4

=> s l8 and l5
L11          3 L8 AND L5

=> s l8 and l6
L12          1 L8 AND L6

=> s l9 or l11 or l12
L13          5 L9 OR L11 OR L12

=> s l7 and l10
L14          1 L7 AND L10

=> s l13 or l14
L15          5 L13 OR L14

=> d his 1-5 bib,ab
'BIB,AB' IS NOT VALID HERE
For an explanation, enter "HELP DISPLAY HISTORY".

=> d 1-5 bib,ab

L15  ANSWER 1 OF 5  CAPLUS  COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
AN   2002:574855  CAPLUS
DN   137:129887
TI   Pharmaceutical compositions containing a COX-II inhibitor and a muscle
     relaxant
IN   Faour, Joaquina; Vergez, Juan A.
PA   Osmotica Costa Rica Sociedad Anonima, Costa Rica
SO   PCT Int. Appl., 64 pp.
     CODEN: PIXXD2
DT   Patent
LA   Spanish
FAN.CNT 1
     PATENT NO.         KIND  DATE           APPLICATION NO.   DATE
     ---------------    ----  --------       ---------------   --------
PI   WO 2002058620      A2    20020801       WO 2002-CR200001 20020125
         W:  AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN,
             CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH,
             GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR,
             LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, OM, PH,
             PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ,
             UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU,
             TJ, TM
         RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AT, BE, CH,
             CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR,
             BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG
PRAI US 2001-770901     A     20010126
AB   The invention relates to a pharmaceutical compn. and a dosage form that
     combines a COX-II inhibitor and a muscle relaxant.  The pharmaceutical
```

compn. is used to treat pain and disorders and symptoms assocd. with pain. The combination provides an improved therapeutic response compared to all other single drugs. The pharmaceutical compn. can be administered in any dosage form. The muscle relaxant may be alcuronium, alosetron, aminophylline, baclofen, carisoprodol, etc. The COX-II inhibitor may be rofecoxib, celecoxib, flosulide, NS-398, etc.

L15 ANSWER 2 OF 5 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
AN 2002:71873 CAPLUS
DN 136:123671
TI **Ophthalmic** formulation of a selective cyclooxygenase-2 inhibitory drug
IN Kararli, Tugrul T.; Bandyopadhyay, Rebanta; Singh, Satish K.; Hawley, Leslie C.
PA Pharmacia & Upjohn Company, USA
SO PCT Int. Appl., 71 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 3

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 2002005815	A1	20020124	WO 2001-US22061	20010712
	W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
	RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
	US 2002035264	A1	20020321	US 2001-904098	20010712
PRAI	US 2000-218101P	P	20000713		
	US 2001-279285P	P	20010328		
	US 2001-294838P	P	20010531		
	US 2001-296388P	P	20010606		

OS MARPAT 136:123671
AB A pharmaceutical compn. suitable for topical administration to an eye contains a selective **COX-2 inhibitor** or nanoparticles of a drug of low water soly., at a concn. effective for the treatment and/or prophylaxis of a disorder in the eye, and 1 or more ophthalmically acceptable excipients that reduce rate of removal from the eye such that the compn. has an effective residence time of 2-24 h. Also provided is a method of treating and/or preventing a disorder in an eye, the method comprising administering to the eye a compn. of the invention. Thus, an **ophthalmic** nanoparticle suspension contained valdecoxib at 2.15 mg/g, 1.2% glycerin, 0.8% EDTA disodium salt, 4.0% Gelcarin GP-379NF, 0.21% SeaSpen PF and 0.82% Povidone.
RE.CNT 10 THERE ARE 10 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L15 ANSWER 3 OF 5 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
AN 2000:475494 CAPLUS
DN 133:99537
TI Amide derivatives for antiangiogenic and/or antitumorigenic use
IN Kalgutkar, Amit S.; Marnett, Lawrence J.
PA Vanderbilt University, USA
SO PCT Int. Appl., 58 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DT Patent
LA English

FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 2000040088	A1	20000713	WO 1999-US30220	19991216
	W: AE, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
	RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
	US 6207700	B1	20010327	US 1999-226693	19990107
	BR 9916800	A	20011023	BR 1999-16800	19991216
	EP 1146788	A1	20011024	EP 1999-967417	19991216
	R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO				
	US 2001034361	A1	20011025	US 2001-818201	20010327
	US 6399647	B2	20020604		
PRAI	US 1999-226693	A	19990107		
	WO 1999-US30220	W	19991216		

AB Secondary amide derivs. of various COOH-contg. drugs, such as COOH-contg. NSAIDs, for instance, indomethacin were prepd. and tested for anti-inflammatory, **COX-2 inhibitory,** antiangiogenic, and antitumor activity. Many of the tested compds. showed potent activity. Structure activity relations are discussed.

RE.CNT 2 THERE ARE 2 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L15 ANSWER 4 OF 5 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
AN 2000:475493 CAPLUS
DN 133:99555
TI Converting COX-inhibiting compounds to derivatives that are selective **COX-2 inhibitors** as non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs
IN Kalgutkar, Amit S.; Marnett, Lawrence J.
PA Vanderbilt University, USA
SO PCT Int. Appl., 77 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DT Patent
LA English

FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 2000040087	A1	20000713	WO 1999-US30219	19991216
	W: AE, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
	RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
	EP 1148783	A1	20011031	EP 1999-967416	19991216
	R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO				
	BR 9917001	A	20011113	BR 1999-17001	19991216
PRAI	US 1999-115090P	P	19990107		
	WO 1999-US30219	W	19991216		

AB A method of altering specificity of cyclooxygenase (COX)-inhibiting

non-steroidal anti-inflammatory compds. that have a COOH moiety into an ester or secondary amide analogs specific for COX-2 is presented. The non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drug (NSAID) is selected from the group consisting of fenamic acids, indoles, phenylalkanoic acids, and their pharmaceutically acceptable salts. For example, conversion of free carboxylic acid group in indomethacin to the Me ester afforded the compd. which was 132 times more selective as a **COX-2 inhibitor** than as a COX-1 **inhibitor** (IC50 (**COX -2**) .apprx. 0.25 .mu.M; IC50 (COX-1) .apprx. 33 .mu.M). Chain length extension of the Me group in indomethacin Me ester to higher alkyl homologs revealed increases in potency and selectivity against COX-2.

RE.CNT 4 THERE ARE 4 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L15 ANSWER 5 OF 5 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
AN 1999:753113 CAPLUS
DN 131:356139
TI Anti-inflammatory eye drops
IN Miyake, Kensaku; Tsuriya, Yoshihiro; Yageta, Hiroko; Suzuki, Hidekazu; Toyoda, Yoshihiro
PA Wakamoto Pharmaceutical Co., Ltd., Japan
SO PCT Int. Appl., 16 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DT Patent
LA Japanese
FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 9959634	A1	19991125	WO 1999-JP2522	19990514
	W: AE, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
	RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SL, SZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
	AU 9937309	A1	19991206	AU 1999-37309	19990514
	EP 1082966	A1	20010314	EP 1999-919591	19990514
	R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, FI				
PRAI	JP 1998-150788	A	19980515		
	JP 1999-58173	A	19990305		
	WO 1999-JP2522	W	19990514		

AB The invention relates to anti-inflammatory eye drops which contain chems. selectively **inhibiting COX-2** selected from among etodolac, N-(2-(cyclohexyloxy)-4-nitrophenyl)-methanesulfonamide and meloxicam and exert an excellent anti-inflammatory effect with little corneal epithelium injury or conjunctiva injury. An eye drop contained etodolac 5, propylparaben 0.01, methylparaben 0.05 g, and castor oil 100 mL.

RE.CNT 2 THERE ARE 2 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

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* * * * * * * * * *   Welcome to STN International   * * * * * * * * * *

 NEWS  1          Web Page URLs for STN Seminar Schedule - N. America
 NEWS  2  Apr 08  "Ask CAS" for self-help around the clock
 NEWS  3  Apr 09  BEILSTEIN: Reload and Implementation of a New Subject Area
 NEWS  4  Apr 09  ZDB will be removed from STN
 NEWS  5  Apr 19  US Patent Applications available in IFICDB, IFIPAT, and IFIUDB
 NEWS  6  Apr 22  Records from IP.com available in CAPLUS, HCAPLUS, and ZCAPLUS
 NEWS  7  Apr 22  BIOSIS Gene Names now available in TOXCENTER
 NEWS  8  Apr 22  Federal Research in Progress (FEDRIP) now available
 NEWS  9  Jun 03  New e-mail delivery for search results now available
 NEWS 10  Jun 10  MEDLINE Reload
 NEWS 11  Jun 10  PCTFULL has been reloaded
 NEWS 12  Jul 02  FOREGE no longer contains STANDARDS file segment
 NEWS 13  Jul 22  USAN to be reloaded July 28, 2002;
                  saved answer sets no longer valid
 NEWS 14  Jul 29  Enhanced polymer searching in REGISTRY
 NEWS 15  Jul 30  NETFIRST to be removed from STN
 NEWS 16  Aug 08  CANCERLIT reload
 NEWS 17  Aug 08  PHARMAMarketLetter(PHARMAML) - new on STN
 NEWS 18  Aug 08  NTIS has been reloaded and enhanced
 NEWS 19  Aug 19  Aquatic Toxicity Information Retrieval (AQUIRE)
                  now available on STN
 NEWS 20  Aug 19  IFIPAT, IFICDB, and IFIUDB have been reloaded
 NEWS 21  Aug 19  The MEDLINE file segment of TOXCENTER has been reloaded
 NEWS 22  Aug 26  Sequence searching in REGISTRY enhanced
 NEWS 23  Sep 03  JAPIO has been reloaded and enhanced

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               CURRENT MACINTOSH VERSION IS V6.0a(ENG) AND V6.0Ja(JP),
               AND CURRENT DISCOVER FILE IS DATED 05 FEBRUARY 2002
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 NEWS PHONE    Direct Dial and Telecommunication Network Access to STN
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  * * * * * * * * * * * * * * STN  Columbus  * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *



FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 15:20:45 ON 05 SEP 2002

=> file reg
COST IN U.S. DOLLARS                                SINCE FILE      TOTAL
                                                       ENTRY    SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST                                     0.21       0.21

FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 15:20:52 ON 05 SEP 2002
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```

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STRUCTURE FILE UPDATES: 4 SEP 2002 HIGHEST RN 446821-48-3
DICTIONARY FILE UPDATES: 4 SEP 2002 HIGHEST RN 446821-48-3

TSCA INFORMATION NOW CURRENT THROUGH MAY 20, 2002

Please note that search-term pricing does apply when
conducting SmartSELECT searches.

Crossover limits have been increased. See HELP CROSSOVER for details.

Calculated physical property data is now available. See HELP PROPERTIES
for more information. See STNote 27, Searching Properties in the CAS
Registry File, for complete details:
http://www.cas.org/ONLINE/STN/STNOTES/stnotes27.pdf

```
=> e ketorolac/cn
E1            1     KETORFANOL/CN
E2            1     KETORIN/CN
E3            1 --> KETOROLAC/CN
E4            1     KETOROLAC 2-(1-PYRROLIDINYL)ETHYL ESTER/CN
E5            1     KETOROLAC 2-(1-PYRROLIDINYL)ETHYL ESTER OXALATE/CN
E6            1     KETOROLAC TROMETAMOL/CN
E7            1     KETOROLAC TROMETHAMINE/CN
E8            1     KETOS/CN
E9            1     KETOSCILIUM/CN
E10           1     KETOSCILLIUM/CN
E11           1     KETOSE 1-PHOSPHATE ALDOLASE/CN
E12           1     KETOSE/ALDOSE ISOMERASE (STREPTOCOCCUS PNEUMONIAE STRAIN R6
                    GENE AGAS)/CN

=> s e3
L1            1 KETOROLAC/CN

=> s e7
L2            1 "KETOROLAC TROMETHAMINE"/CN

=> d l2

L2   ANSWER 1 OF 1  REGISTRY  COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
RN   74103-07-4  REGISTRY
CN   1H-Pyrrolizine-1-carboxylic acid, 5-benzoyl-2,3-dihydro-, compd. with
     2-amino-2-(hydroxymethyl)-1,3-propanediol (1:1) (9CI)  (CA INDEX NAME)
OTHER CA INDEX NAMES:
CN   1,3-Propanediol, 2-amino-2-(hydroxymethyl)-, (.+-.)-5-benzoyl-2,3-dihydro-
     1H-pyrrolizine-1-carboxylate (1:1) (salt)
CN   1,3-Propanediol, 2-amino-2-(hydroxymethyl)-, benzoyl-2,3-dihydro-1H-
     pyrrolizine-1-carboxylate (1:1) (salt) (9CI)
CN   1H-Pyrrolizine-1-carboxylic acid, 5-benzoyl-2,3-dihydro-, (.+-.)-, compd.
     with 2-amino-2-(hydroxymethyl)-1,3-propanediol (1:1)
OTHER NAMES:
CN   Acular
CN   Ketorolac trometamol
CN   Ketorolac tromethamine
CN   Toradol
DR   87746-80-3
MF   C15 H13 N O3 . C4 H11 N O3
CI   COM
LC   STN Files:   ADISINSIGHT, ADISNEWS, AGRICOLA, ANABSTR, BIOBUSINESS,
       BIOSIS, BIOTECHNO, CA, CANCERLIT, CAPLUS, CASREACT, CBNB, CHEMCATS, CIN,
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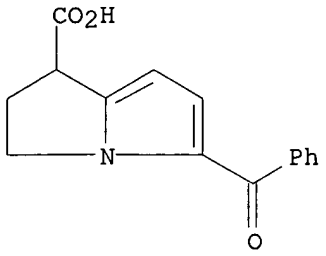
CSCHEM, DIOGENES, DRUGPAT, DRUGUPDATES, EMBASE, IPA, MEDLINE, MRCK*,
PHAR, PHARMASEARCH, PROMT, RTECS*, SYNTHLINE, TOXCENTER, USAN, USPATFULL
(*File contains numerically searchable property data)

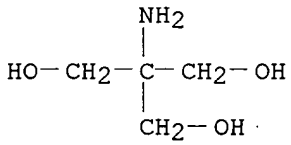
CM 1

CRN 74103-06-3
CMF C15 H13 N O3



CM 2

CRN 77-86-1
CMF C4 H11 N O3



223 REFERENCES IN FILE CA (1967 TO DATE)
7 REFERENCES TO NON-SPECIFIC DERIVATIVES IN FILE CA
223 REFERENCES IN FILE CAPLUS (1967 TO DATE)

=> file caplus

COST IN U.S. DOLLARS	SINCE FILE ENTRY	TOTAL SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST	9.96	10.17

FILE 'CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 15:21:39 ON 05 SEP 2002

FILE COVERS 1907 - 5 Sep 2002 VOL 137 ISS 10

FILE LAST UPDATED: 4 Sep 2002 (20020904/ED)

This file contains CAS Registry Numbers for easy and accurate substance identification.

CAS roles have been modified effective December 16, 2001. Please check your SDI profiles to see if they need to be revised. For information on CAS roles, enter HELP ROLES at an arrow prompt or use the CAS Roles thesaurus (/RL field) in this file.

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=> s l2
L3          224 L2

=> s ophthalmic and l3
           6631 OPHTHALMIC
L4           23 OPHTHALMIC AND L3

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          20430 PK
          38272 PC
         155601 PD
           4550 TU
          35127 AD
          30493 DT
L5            0 L3(L)(BA OR PK OR PC OR PD OR TU OR AD OR DT)

=> s l3(l)(BA or PK or PC or PD or TU or AD or DT)/ct
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              0 PC/CT
              0 PD/CT
              0 TU/CT
              0 AD/CT
              0 DT/CT
L6            0 L3(L)(BA OR PK OR PC OR PD OR TU OR AD OR DT)/CT

=> d l4 15-23 bib,ab

L4   ANSWER 15 OF 23  CAPLUS  COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
AN   1996:151769  CAPLUS
DN   124:211791
TI   Effect of benzalkonium chloride/EDTA on the ocular bioavailability of
     ketorolac tromethamine following ocular instillation to normal and
     de-epithelialized corneas of rabbits
AU   Madhu, Cherukury; Rix, Peter J.; Shackleton, Martha J.; Nguyen, Thai G.;
     Tang-Liux, Diane D.-S.
CS   Department of Pharmacokinetics, Allergan, Irvine, CA, 92713-9534, USA
SO   Journal of Pharmaceutical Sciences (1996), 85(4), 415-18
     CODEN: JPMSAE; ISSN: 0022-3549
PB   American Chemical Society
DT   Journal
LA   English
AB   This study was designed to examine the effect of benzalkonium
     chloride/EDTA (BAK/EDTA) on the ocular bioavailability (Focular) of
     ketorolac tromethamine after ocular instillation to normal and
     de-epithelialized corneas of rabbits both in vitro and in vivo. The in
     vitro Focular of the formulations was measured in flow-through perfusion
     chambers. For in vivo studies, a 35 .mu.L dose of 0.5% ketorolac
     tromethamine with or without BAK/EDTA was instilled into rabbit eyes with
     intact or de-epithelialized corneas. At 0.5, 1, 2, 4, 6, and 8 h
     post-dose, rabbits were euthanized, and the corneas and aq. humor were
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collected from both eyes. The ketorolac concns. from both in vivo and in vitro samples were quantified by reversed-phase high-performance liq. chromatog. The in vitro study results indicated that BAK/EDTA statistically significantly increased the Focular of ketorolac through de-epithelialized corneas but not through intact corneas. The in vivo study results showed that BAK/EDTA had no effect on the Focular of ketorolac in rabbits with intact corneas, based on the values of the area under the aq. humor concn. vs. time curves (AUC0-6h) of ketorolac. As expected, de-epithelialization of the corneas produced a faster and greater ocular absorption of ketorolac as evidenced by the smaller Tmax and larger AUC values compared to those for the intact corneas in vivo. However, BAK/EDTA decreased the ocular absorption of ketorolac in rabbits with de-epithelialized corneas. The half-lives (t1/2) of ketorolac in corneal tissue and aq. humor were longer in rabbits with intact corneas than those in rabbits with de-epithelialized corneas. In conclusion, the in vivo Focular of ketorolac was not altered by BAK/EDTA in rabbits with intact corneas, but it was decreased by BAK/EDTA in rabbits with de-epithelialized corneas. Therefore, the formulation with ketorolac alone may be better as a post-operative ocular analgesic.

L4 ANSWER 16 OF 23 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
AN 1995:602402 CAPLUS
DN 123:17918
TI Preservative system for **ophthalmic** formulations
IN Fu, Cherng Chyi R.; Lidgate, Deborah M.
PA Syntex (U.S.A.) Inc., USA
SO U.S., 8 pp. Cont.-in-part of U.S. Ser. No. 96,173, abandoned.
CODEN: USXXAM
DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 3

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	US 5414011	A	19950509	US 1989-329451	19890328
	DK 8805056	A	19890312	DK 1988-5056	19880909
	FI 8804160	A	19890312	FI 1988-4160	19880909
	FI 94924	B	19950815		
	FI 94924	C	19951127		
	NO 8804020	A	19890313	NO 1988-4020	19880909
	NO 175404	B	19940704		
	NO 175404	C	19941012		
	AU 8822042	A1	19890316	AU 1988-22042	19880909
	AU 626798	B2	19920813		
	JP 01104023	A2	19890421	JP 1988-227343	19880909
	JP 06096542	B4	19941130		
	HU 47839	A2	19890428	HU 1988-4648	19880909
	HU 199072	B	19900129		
	ZA 8806757	A	19900530	ZA 1988-6757	19880909
	IL 87724	A1	19920115	IL 1988-87724	19880909
	CA 1328614	A1	19940419	CA 1988-576880	19880909
	EP 390071	A1	19901003	EP 1990-105813	19900327
	R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE				
	AU 9052201	A1	19901011	AU 1990-52201	19900327
	AU 631849	B2	19921210		
	JP 02286627	A2	19901126	JP 1990-78584	19900327
	JP 2954642	B2	19990927		
	ZA 9002357	A	19911127	ZA 1990-2357	19900327
	US 5110493	A	19920505	US 1990-624027	19901207
PRAI	US 1987-96173		19870911		
	US 1989-329451		19890328		

AB Stable, clear, antimicrobially effective, **ophthalmic** formulations are disclosed which provide an antimicrobially effective

preservative. The formulations include an ophthalmol. effective amt. of a drug, which is a carboxy group-contg. nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drug (NSAID) alone or in combination with an antibiotic drug, and a preservative system formed of a quaternary ammonium preservative and a nonionic polyoxyethylated octylphenol surfactant, all in an aq. vehicle. These formulations are useful for treating diseases and/or conditions that are either caused by, assocd. with or accompanied by inflammatory processes, including, among others, glaucoma, cystoid macular edema, uveitis, diabetic retinopathy and conjunctivitis, or any trauma caused by eye surgery or eye injury. When the formulation is further comprised of an ophthalmol. acceptable antibiotic, the antibiotic is preferably tobramycin which does not interfere with the rate of diffusion of the NSAID. The combination of the NSAID and antibiotic is particularly effective in simultaneously preventing and/or eliminating infection while preventing and/or eliminating inflammation. For example, an eye soln. contained ketorolac tromethamine 0.50, tobramycin 0.30, benzalkonium chloride (50% aq. soln.) 0.02, octoxynol-40 (70% aq. soln.) 0.01, di-Na EDTA 0.10, NaCl 0.79, and water to 100%.

L4 ANSWER 17 OF 23 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
AN 1991:566628 CAPLUS
DN 115:166628
TI Collagen-containing **ophthalmic** formulation
IN Fu, Cherng Chyi Roger; Shek, Efraim; Fleitman, Jeffrey S.; Leung, De Mei C.
PA Syntex (U.S.A.), Inc., USA
SO Eur. Pat. Appl., 14 pp.
CODEN: EPXXDW
DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	EP 422681	A1	19910417	EP 1990-119626	19901012
	R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE				
	CA 2027433	AA	19910414	CA 1990-2027433	19901012
	AU 9064542	A1	19910418	AU 1990-64542	19901012
	JP 03133925	A2	19910607	JP 1990-275114	19901012
	ZA 9008186	A	19920624	ZA 1990-8186	19901012
PRAI	US 1989-421421		19891013		

AB An ophthalmol. acceptable collagen-contg. aq. compn. is disclosed. The compn. contains collagen and is a flowable liq. at temp. below mammalian eye temp. (32-42.degree.) and forms a gelled sustained-release matrix after administration to the mammalian eye. The compn. is comprised of ophthalmol. acceptable collagen material, a pharmaceutically active nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drug, optionally an antibiotic, a buffer, a nonionic ethoxylated alkylphenol surfactant, a quaternary ammonium preservative, a tonicifier, a chelating agent, and optional excipients in an aq. carrier. The gelled matrix traps and phys. holds the drug in the matrix. When applied, the gel will remain in place in the cul-de-sac of the eye substantially longer than liq. formulations and will allow for a sustained-release method of delivery of drug to the eye. The drug release from the matrix and drug half-life are such that the formulation allows for once a day or even less frequent dosing which increases convenience and improves patient compliance. Formulations including e.g. ketorolac tromethamine (I) and Vitrogen 100 (II) or Somed S (III) are given. Based on scoring of lid closure and chemosis in Na arachidonate-induced ocular inflammation, formulations contg. I and II or III were more effective than formulations contg. vehicle alone.

L4 ANSWER 18 OF 23 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
AN 1991:415729 CAPLUS

DN 115:15729
TI Thimerosal analysis in ketorolac tromethamine **ophthalmic** solution. Comparing HPLC and colorimetric techniques
AU Fleitman, J. S.; Partridge, I. W.; Neu, D. A.
CS Inst. Pharm. Sci., Syntex Res., Palo Alto, CA, 94304, USA
SO Drug Dev. Ind. Pharm. (1991), 17(4), 519-30
CODEN: DDIPD8; ISSN: 0363-9045
DT Journal
LA English
AB This report describes both stability-specific (HPLC) and non-specific (colorimetric) methodol. for detg. thimerosal stability in ketorolac **ophthalmic** soln. The HPLC technique used a reverse-phase Whatman RAC II (C8) column (5 .mu. particle size, 10 cm .times. 4.6 mm I.D.) with a 30:67:3 by vol. mixt. of MeOH 10 mM acetate buffer (pH 4.5), and THF as the mobile phase. Detection was at 254 nm. Thimerosal peak purity, in thermally stressed ketorolac **ophthalmic** soln., is confirmed using absorbance ratio techniques. Accuracy and linearity data are presented. In addn., a colorimetric (dithizone) technique for quantifying total org. mercury in soln. is described. Both the HPLC and colorimetric techniques were used to evaluate thimerosol stability in ketorolac **ophthalmic** soln. samples exposed to both thermal and photochem. stress. A stability specific HPLC technique does not reflect accurately the total mercury content in **ophthalmic** soln. Mercury, in other forms than thimerosal, may contribute to the antimicrobial efficacy of thimerosal in **ophthalmic** solns.

L4 ANSWER 19 OF 23 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
AN 1991:415592 CAPLUS
DN 115:15592
TI Quaternary ammonium preservative and nonionic polyoxyethylated octylphenol surfactant in preservative system for **ophthalmic** formulations
IN Fu, Cherng Chyi Roger; Lidgate, Deborah Marilyn
PA Syntex (U.S.A.), Inc., USA
SO Eur. Pat. Appl., 14 pp.
CODEN: EPXXDW
DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 3

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	EP 390071	A1	19901003	EP 1990-105813	19900327
	R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE				
	US 5414011	A	19950509	US 1989-329451	19890328
PRAI	US 1989-329451		19890328		
	US 1987-96173		19870911		

AB The formulations include an ophthalmol. effective amt. of a drug, which is a CO2H group-contg. nonsteroidal anti-inflammaotry drug (NSAID) in combination with an antibiotic drug, and a preservative system formed of a quaternary ammonium preservative and a nonionic polyoxyethylated octylphenol surfactant, all in an aq. vehicle. These formulations are useful for treating diseases and/or conditions that are either caused by or assocd. with inflammatory processes, including, among others, glaucoma, cystoid macular edema, uveitis, diabetic retinopathy, and conjunctivitis, or any trauma caused by eye surgery or eye injury. The antibiotic is preferably tobramycin, which does not interfere with the rate of diffusion of the NSAID. The combination of the NSAID and antibiotic is particularly effective in preventing and/or eliminating infection while preventing and/or eliminating inflammation. An **ophthalmic soln**. was prepd. that contained ketorolac tromethamine 0.50, tobramycin 0.30, benzalkonium chloride (50% aq. soln.) 0.02, Octoxynol 40 (70% aq. soln.) 0.01, EDTA Na2 0.10, NaCl 0.18, boric acid 0.9, and Na borate 0.45 wt./vol.%.

L4 ANSWER 20 OF 23 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
AN 1989:540338 CAPLUS
DN 111:140338
TI Corneal permeability of ketorolac tromethamine when formulated with tobramycin
AU Lidgate, Deborah M.; Fu, Roger C.; Fleitman, Jeffrey S.
CS Syntex Res., Inc., Palo Alto, CA, 94304, USA
SO Drug Dev. Ind. Pharm. (1989), 15(11), 1779-95
CODEN: DDIPD8; ISSN: 0363-9045
DT Journal
LA English
AB In vitro rabbit corneal penetration studies were designed to det. the effect tobramycin (an antibiotic) has on the diffusion of ketorolac tromethamine (I) (a nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory compd.). Evaluation was performed in 2 vehicle solns.: (1) a simple NaCl vehicle and (2) a suitable **ophthalmic** formulation.,. Quantitation of both I and tobramycin were performed to det. the corneal penetration of each drug. Tobramycin was found to penetrate rabbit cornea to a limited extent. Also, tobramycin proved neither to impede nor enhance ketorolac's corneal diffusion. Both compds. showed greater penetration in an **ophthalmic** formulation, presumably due to the effects of the preservative, benzalkonium chloride, known for disrupting corneal integrity.

L4 ANSWER 21 OF 23 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
AN 1989:219120 CAPLUS
DN 110:219120
TI **Ophthalmic** pharmaceuticals containing a nonsteroidal inflammation inhibitor and benzalkonium chloride and an ethoxylated phenol derivative as stable preservative and surfactant
IN Roger Fu, Cherng Chyi; Lidgate, Deborah M.
PA Syntex (U.S.A.), Inc., USA
SO Eur. Pat. Appl., 12 pp.
CODEN: EPXXDW
DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 3

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	EP 306984	A1	19890315	EP 1988-114804	19880909
	EP 306984	B1	19920415		
	R: AT, BE, CH, DE, FR, GB, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE				
	DK 8805056	A	19890312	DK 1988-5056	19880909
	FI 8804160	A	19890312	FI 1988-4160	19880909
	FI 94924	B	19950815		
	FI 94924	C	19951127		
	NO 8804020	A	19890313	NO 1988-4020	19880909
	NO 175404	B	19940704		
	NO 175404	C	19941012		
	AU 8822042	A1	19890316	AU 1988-22042	19880909
	AU 626798	B2	19920813		
	JP 01104023	A2	19890421	JP 1988-227343	19880909
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	HU 47839	A2	19890428	HU 1988-4648	19880909
	HU 199072	B	19900129		
	ZA 8806757	A	19900530	ZA 1988-6757	19880909
	IL 87724	A1	19920115	IL 1988-87724	19880909
	AT 74750	E	19920515	AT 1988-114804	19880909
	CA 1328614	A1	19940419	CA 1988-576880	19880909
	US 5110493	A	19920505	US 1990-624027	19901207
PRAI	US 1987-96173		19870911		
	EP 1988-114804		19880909		

AB An **ophthalmic** nonsteroidal antiinflammatory formulation comprises a quaternary ammonium preservative, a stabilization amt. of ethoxylated octylphenol surfactant and an aq. vehicle. An **ophthalmic** soln. contained ketorolac tromethamine 0.50, benzalkonium chloride (preservative) 0.02, 70% aq. octoxynol-40 (nonionic surfactant) 0.01, Na2EDTA 0.10, and NaCl 0.70% by wt. An **ophthalmic** formulation contg. 0.004% octoxynol-40 remained clear and stable when stored at 60.degree. or 40.degree. for 5 mo, whereas solns. contg. 0.0053% by wt. tween-80, or 0.0015% by wt. myrij-52 did not. Following cataract removal and intraocular lens implantation, patients were treated either with the vehicle or with the ketorolac-contg. formulation above: ketorolac-treated patients had fewer and milder adverse events and infrequent need of addnl. corticosteroid therapy to control inflammation.

L4 ANSWER 22 OF 23 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
AN 1988:563474 CAPLUS
DN 109:163474
TI Effect of ketorolac on Pseudomonas aeruginosa ocular infection in rabbits
AU Fraser-Smith, Elizabeth B.; Matthews, Thomas R.
CS Dep. Antimicrobial Res., Syntex Res., Palo Alto, CA, USA
SO J. Ocul. Pharmacol. (1988), 4(2), 101-9
CODEN: JOPHER; ISSN: 8756-3320
DT Journal
LA English
AB Corticosteroids can exacerbate bacterial ocular infections, even in the presence of antibiotics. Ketorolac tromethamine (I) is a new nonsteroidal compd. considered as an anti-inflammatory **ophthalmic** drug. Rabbits ocularly infected with Pseudomonas aeruginosa and treated topically with 0.4% tobramycin sulfate 4 times daily for 7 days to control infection were treated either 0.5% ketorolac, 0.1% dexamethasone or vehicle. Animals were scored for the severity of both conjunctivitis and corneal opacity. The severity of infection was detd. by counting the no. of punctate lesions which developed on the cornea. Nine days after treatment ended, the no. of these lesions was the same for ketorolac as for the vehicle indicating no exacerbation of the infection, whereas with dexamethasone these parameters increased. During treatment, ketorolac reduced conjunctivitis when compared with the vehicle, whereas dexamethasone did not. Neither ketorolac nor dexamethasone reduced corneal opacity compared with vehicle. After treatment, both conjunctivitis and corneal opacity became more severe only in dexamethasone treated eyes. Thus, ketorolac appears to be an anti-inflammatory agent that does not worsen bacterial ocular infections.

L4 ANSWER 23 OF 23 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
AN 1983:600515 CAPLUS
DN 99:200515
TI Topical **ophthalmic** medicament
IN Waterbury, David Lowell
PA Syntex (U.S.A.), Inc., USA
SO Ger. Offen., 42 pp.
CODEN: GWXXBX
DT Patent
LA German
FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	DE 3310079	A1	19830922	DE 1983-3310079	19830321
	DE 3310079	C2	19901018		
	US 4454151	A	19840612	US 1982-360754	19820322
	JP 58172314	A2	19831011	JP 1983-44525	19830318
	JP 04007324	B4	19920210		

AU 8312651 A1 19830929 AU 1983-12651 19830321
AU 568072 B2 19871217
PRAI US 1982-360754 19820322
AB Benzoyldihydro-3H-pyrrolo[1,2-a]pyrrole-1-carboxylic acids (I, R1 = H, C1-4 alkyl, Cl or Br, R2 = C1-4 alkyl, C1-4 alkoxy, Cl, Br, or F, etc.) are used in topical formulations for the treatment of eye diseases such as glaucoma, conjunctivitis, etc. Thus, a topical compn. was prepd. contg. 8 mL NaH2PO4.H2O (0.2 M) 4.2 mL Na2HPO4.H2O (0.2 M), NaCl 0.178, benzalkonium chloride 0.02 and 5-benzoyl-1,2-dihydro-3H-pyrrolo[1,2-a]pyrrole-1-carboxylic acid (I, R1 = R2 = H) [66635-83-4] 0.02 g and water 100 mL. The noninitiating nature of the compn. was demonstrated in rabbits. The effectiveness of the compn. in glaucoma treatment was also demonstrated in rabbits.